

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

No. 2317.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POESTNER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIRIS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON:—
Head Office, 46, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency-Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:—
For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.

Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

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NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to full purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

SI ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1889.

11

Intimations.

SHIPS ON DECK
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT
OF

NEW SEASON'S
EXTRA FINEST

ISIGNY BUTTER,
in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

Also,

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER in 28 lb. Tins for Hotels.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. [28]

THE

HALL & HOLTZ CO., LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

TROPICAL RAIN COATS, UMBRELLAS, CALF AND KID BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

A NEW STOCK OF EARLY AUTUMN HOSIERY, GLADSTONE BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, STEEL TRUNKS,

SOILED LINEN BAGS, RUG STRAPS, TRUNK STRAPS, &c., &c., &c.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1889. [26]

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR

NEW AUTUMN GOODS,

WE ARE OFFERING A SELECTION OF

LIGHT WEIGHT COATING, in all shades; SUMMER SUITING and TROUSERING, at very much reduced prices.

SUIT from \$15. COAT from \$10. PANTS from \$5.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)

Hongkong, 10th July, 1889. [28]

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
ON HIRE
PIANOS. FOR SALE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

BOOKS OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE Statesman's Year Book 1888, \$4 for \$2. Chronicle & Directory, 1886, 1888, \$3 for \$1. Whittaker's Almanack 1889, bound, \$1 for \$0.50. do. paper, 40 cts for 25 cts.

Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands by Her Majesty The Queen, \$4 for \$1. Swinburne's life of William Blake, \$7.50 for \$2.

Dr. Lee's Directorio Anglicanum, 21 for \$1. Michaelson's Merchant's Manual, \$1.50 for 75 cts.

Young's Fire Engines & Fire Brigades, \$8 for \$4. Coffin's Navigation & Naut. Astronomy, \$4 for \$1. Reed's Engineer's Hand Book 9th Ed., \$1 for \$1. Thurston's Materials of Engineering, \$5.50 for \$1.

Marsh's Course of Book-keeping, \$4 for \$2. Herbert's Hints to Horse-keepers, \$1 for \$1.50.

Finger Ring Lure by William Jones, \$3 for \$1. Green's Choke Bore Gun, \$3 for \$2.

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual 1888, \$3 for \$1.50. St. Nicholas' Magazine, 1887, \$3 for \$1.50.

Every Girls' Annual 1888, \$3 for \$1.50. Dell's Nature Picture, \$7.50 for \$2.

Little Folks vol. 1888, \$2 for \$1. Little Folks, Little Wide Awake, & Chatterbox in boards, \$1.50 for \$1.

Chatterbox vol. 1888, \$2 for \$1. Little Folks, Little Wide Awake, & Chatterbox in boards, \$1.50 for \$1.

The Prize, Child's Companion, and Children's Friends, 75 cents for 40 cents.

Shock on Steam-boiler, \$20 for \$5.

Colonial & Indian Exhibition Reports, \$4 for \$1. Cardinal's Wise Man's Complete Works, 6 vols., \$15 for \$7.

Modern Wild Fowling, \$7.50 for \$3.50.

Oliver's Discrepancies of Freemasonry, \$3 for \$2.

Oliver's Pythagorean Triangle, \$2 for 50 cents.

The Pyrotechnist's Treasury, \$2 for 50 cents.

Calley's Hand-book of practical Telegraphy, 8th Edition, \$6 for \$3.

Beard and Rockwell's Medical and Surgical uses of Electricity, \$12 for \$6.

Bucknell's Manual of Psychological Medicine, \$9 for \$5.

Seare's Field Engineering, \$3 for \$1.

Tyndall on Sound, \$3 for \$1.

Page's Hand Book of Geological Terms, \$3 for \$1.

Reynold's Railway Breaks, \$3.50 for \$2.

Williams' Dogs and their Ways, \$1.50 for \$1.

Prof. Rankine's Rules and Tables, \$4 for \$1.

Hare's Cities of Southern Italy, \$5 for \$2.

Bain's The Emotion and the Will, \$6 for \$3.

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Hare's Cities of Southern Italy, \$5 for \$2.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN'S UNRIVALLED OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA L I M I T E D, C H E M I S T S,

and AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA PREPARED FROM THE FINEST RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, (Evaporated "In Vacuo")

and containing in each drachm one grain of Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—3-oz. Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen

16-oz. 2.50 24.00 "

WATSON'S FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.

This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S TASTELESS ELIXIR OF CASCARA SAGRADA,

acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes regularity in chronic Constipation.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrifuge properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.

Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and apoplectic, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial Fevers, and other climatic diseases.

In Bottles \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anaemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics, Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

DEATH.

On August 1st, at Suma, Japan, E. P. MACFARLANE, L.R.C.P. and S., Edin.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U.S.S. "Polar" arrived at Nagasaki from Chomulpo on the 15th inst.

A CORLIS was crushed to death yesterday, in Messrs. Reiss' godown, by a pile of cotton-bales falling on him.

At Rome it is announced in ecclesiastical circles that the Pope's expressed desire for the Car's ins to select Cardinal Lavigerie as his successor, met with the approval of the prelates, and that there is no doubt Lavigerie will be the next Pope.

We have frequently noticed the propensity of Chinese in the witness stand in the Police Court, when giving their evidence, to give the euphonious term of "Kwai Chai," to the constable, be the nationality of "Bobble" what it may. This term, if sweet sounding, has also the merit of force, as perceived from its literal translation—"servants of the devil."

On President Carnot's face a clever word-painter writes: "It is long, very tall, and the beard and mustache are still almost perfectly black. It is one of those faces that seem to go all backward and slantwise. The forehead retreats; the chin goes forward; the cheek-bones are high." Carnot's eyes are kind and tender, but very anxious, and his face is lined with care.

MANY tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct where death has appeared to occur. One of the most recent, and held to be one of the most reliable, is called the ammonia-hypodermic test. In using this test the operator injects one hypodermic syringes of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, over the point where it was injected, a bright red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.

etiquette, ought in the first place to have been forwarded to the *China Mail*.

What business has this Canton foreign "friend of the plaintiffs" to attack and abuse in the public press a man who, he knows quite well, is not at present in a position either to explain or to defend himself? We are surprised that our morning contemporary allowed itself to be made the vehicle of such an exhibition of cowardly and purposeless personal spite. Yu Shui Wan may have forged his sister's name to certain documents, and as he has fled the colony it seems more than probable that he committed perjury in the witness box; but these are matters which at the present stage can only concern the authorities, and, under any circumstances can have nothing to do with the innocently impartial and disinterested (?) foreign gentleman who is such a great friend of Madame Yu Hok Lin. If this no doubt charming lady authorised her Canton foreign champion to coarsely and quite unnecessarily abuse her own brother in the public newspapers, now, that Yu Shui Wan is in the position of a criminal fleeing from what is supposed to be outraged justice, we should imagine that her alleged misdeanour to suppress idolatry."

A KINOKI native paper, the *Kushin Nippon*, says that Japanese are much more careful of their health than they used to be, and the morality is consequently less than formerly. Salt-water baths have become very popular, and the seaside resorts are generally crowded.

This Canton oracle, who claims to be "behind the scenes," regrets that the Press did not report the case more fully as, in his opinion, it was a much (*sic*) more than usually interesting one, and he trusts soon to reveal to the public the whole truth of the business from beginning to end, through the medium of our morning contemporary's valuable columns. We rather think that our contemporary will hardly feel disposed to publish any more of this self-constituted judge's inconsequent twaddle. The full details of the case of Yu Hok Lin v. *Cressey Evans* were of no public interest whatever; the suit was the outcome of one of those paltry family squabbles so common amongst Chinese, and certainly ought never to have been allowed to come into court. It is regrettable that the nominal defendant should have been a well-known English solicitor, and that the Green Island Cement Company should have in any way been mixed up with such a shady business, but beyond these particulars, which were duly reported, the Hongkong community had no interest; the washing of dirty linen between Mr. Yu Shui Wan and his amiable sister, Madame Yu Hok Lin, concerned themselves only—with the addition perhaps of the latter's philanthropic foreign friend in Canton.

As we understand that the Green Island Cement Company's shares which were the subject of dispute in Yu Hok Lin v. *Cressey Evans* form the bone of contention in another suit which will shortly come before the Supreme Court, and in which the Canton foreign gentleman's friends are defendants, we refrain at present from further comment, as it is not improbable that "A friend of the plaintiffs" may have an opportunity of "revealing the whole truth" in the witness box. Instead of through the medium of an anonymous letter in a public newspaper, Mr. Yu Shui Wan may not be a very estimable person, nor has his career in this colony been such as to make him an object for sympathy now that Nemesis is on his track, but however culpable he may have been that cannot justify the spiteful vituperation of this anonymous meddler, who even lacks the courage to show his *bon fides* by appending his name to his attack.

THE August sessions concluded yesterday, ought to have been called the concessions. Out of the seventeen prisoners tried only one was convicted, the prosecution in each of the other cases being unable to sustain the charge. This is phenomenal—indeed it is regrettable, in our opinion. Among the three judges selected there were far too many callow youths and nondescripts individuals who neither listened nor understood. And it is certain that Mr. Chief Justice Clarke, like the Judge in "Trial By Jury," must have had an extensive practice when at the Bar, in restoring offenders to their friends and their relations, for he sums up most effectively in every prisoner's favor. My lord Clemency-Clark is not in high favor with the members of the police force in consequence.

THE August sessions concluded yesterday, in certain provinces of the Japanese Empire. In the Prefecture of Yamaguchi, there are: above 200 years, 3 females; above 90 years, 131 males and 237 females; above 80, 3,008 males and 4,239 females; total 5,618, of which there are 3,130 males and 4,478 females; in the Prefecture of Wakayama, there are: above 90, 31 males and 108 females; above 80, 1,041 males and 2,250 females; total 4,450, of which there are 3,072 males and 2,358 females; in the prefecture of Echigo, there are: above 100, 1 male and 3 females; above 90, 125 males and 216 females; above 80, 1,443 males and 3,706 females; total 6,894, of which there are 2,000 males and 3,925 females; in the prefecture of Fukuoka, there are: above 100, 1 female; above 90, 101 males and 265 females; above 80, 2,784 males and 4,528 females; total 7,680, of which 2,885 are males and 4,795 females.

LAST night's *China Mail* contains what is intended for a criticism on the recently-reissued report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It was evidently written by the office boy. Will the writer kindly explain by what method of reasoning or calculation, he makes out that "if the shareholders themselves care to assume the debt on the new Dock by taking up (*sic*) new stock in the Company, they may then look with reason for a larger dividend than that now declared"? On a capital of \$1,000,000 the Company, after the most profitable six months working with one exception, on record, pay the handsome half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. And the *China Mail* wants to make out that by increasing the capital to two millions and a half of dollars by the issue of new scrip the shareholders could then look with reason for larger dividends than that now declared. The idiocy of such fadge is too apparent to require controvertent.

THE *China Mail* referred to the female plaintiff in the late trial as having gained an "unenviable distinction," why did this Canton foreign friend, who looks upon that expression of opinion as a personal grievance, not address the erring journal directly, instead of sending his stupid but palpably interested gabble to the *Daily Press*? And why did the morning paper stuffify itself by publishing a letter that, according to all rules of journalistic

THE P. & G. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Kirin* left Bombay for this port at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 14th inst. says that the Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* is still at that port, awaiting orders from Lisbon.

PASTOR (to candidate for church membership)—"Is this lady your wife, sah?" "Yes, sah." "What's de certificate ob marriage?" "At home, sah. Dey's a pair ob twins, sah."

A MOVEMENT has been started in England to put an end, if possible, to the custom which demands that women shall inconvenience and injure themselves physically by arraying them in mourning whenever a member of their family dies.

DR. DOBERCK writes to-day that the typhoon isn't a typhoon, after all—it is a shallow depression to the south-east of Hongkong. If this sort of thing goes on much longer we shall begin to think the "shallow depression" is physical, not atmospheric.

A PENNSYLVANIA editor has discovered that everything in nature is playful. He says: "The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls; the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the trees shoo and the rivers and streams run."

AN AMERICAN writer sarcastically remarks that "England has over one million dollars invested in the manufacture of idols for heathen countries, and yet the churches of that country are continually calling for more money and more missionaries to suppress idolatry."

A KINOKI native paper, the *Kushin Nippon*, says that Japanese are much more careful of their health than they used to be, and the morality is consequently less than formerly. Salt-water baths have become very popular, and the seaside resorts are generally crowded.

Two Japanese were fined at Nagasaki the other day for living in the foreign settlement there without the necessary permission.

PRICES of great violins have reached the highest mark of their history. A Stradivarius is advertised for the unheard-of sum of \$5,000.

IT is stated that in Hyogo during the present year 326 persons have contracted infectious diseases, and of that number 216 have died.

THE Nashville *American* editor has been to see the "Curly" Bellows and Mrs. James Brown's representation of "Antony and Cleopatra," and declares that "a diamond surcingle with a gold fig-leaf attachment is the Potter ideal of a proper stage costume."

IT has been calculated that the railways of the world are worth nearly \$60,000,000,000, or about one-tenth of the wealth of the civilized nations, or more than a quarter of their invested capital. At this rate all the ready money in the world would buy only about one-third of them.

THE *Kobe Herald* of August 12th says:—The British ship *Wildwood* recently left this port with 1,305,147 lbs. of tea on board, and this is the largest quantity ever taken away by a single vessel, since the date when the *Moister* left Kobe in 1884 with a cargo of 1,384,219 lbs. tea.

A CHINAMAN went to a well-to-do fellow-countryman yesterday and, by representing that he knew another party who wanted to buy bracelets, got him to part with two jade-stone bangles, worth \$300. The alleged agent afterwards pretended that the jewelry had been stolen, but it was too thin, and he is now on remand.

IT is very interesting to read in a Tokyo paper that the Ministers of France, England, Italy and the United States met on the 9th inst. at the Russian Legation and spoke from early in the forenoon till the afternoon. Our Japanese contemporary has omitted one important item in reporting this talking match—it forgets to mention what was the tittle used by the worthy men.

IT is satisfactory to know, says *Research*, that to some extent two germs for consumption have been discovered, the one gaseous and the other liquid. Salicylic acid, however, appears to be the most lastingly successful. Perhaps a better germicide may be found, yet the principle of the method of treatment is quite revolutionary. In consumption the blood contains living bacilli-tubercles, and this system introduces into the blood by injections the microbes of salicylic acid to kill the bacilli. When the bacilli are destroyed nature will have a chance of repairing the damage done.

A WEALTHY Chinese medical practitioner of Canton has set up a charitable institution at the East gate, which aims at buying leprosy children from their parents or guardians (to say the placard posted in the most prominent streets of the city) and putting them through a course of treatment for their cure. A large sum of money is also put aside for the marriage ceremonies of such of the poor children as may have been cured; whereas such as are incurable, after the space of a year, are to be turned over to the Leper village outside the South gate of Canton city. The custom has always been, in the case of children afflicted with leprosy, to send them at once to the Leper village, but by means of this charitable institution an attempt, at least, will be made to succour the unfortunate before consigning them forever to social ostracism. This benevolent doctor has our best wishes for the success of his philanthropic venture.

A LEADING San Francisco paper gets on its hind-legs thus:—War with England is inevitable, it will be of short duration, England will have the advantage of the United States, because the United States is unprepared for war. It is proper in one sense that America should be unprepared for war. England will bombard our coast cities and play havoc with our commerce. All this we can stand, but as sure as God lives, this republic will never pay one dollar of indemnity to England. England may bombard every coast city and destroy every American ship which sails the ocean, but America will never submit to defeat and never acknowledge that it has been conquered, for conquered this nation can never be. San Francisco may and doubtless will be blown to smithereens, but all the same we can thrash every English soldier of the American continent. We shall take the Dominion of Canada and the whole line of British America whenever this little incident of war shall occur. Canada will weigh the two great powers of the English-speaking world to this inevitable and disastrous conflict. Six millions of small-minded, jealous neighbours, half of whom hate England because they are Romanists and Jesuits, 10,000,000 of Irish-Americans, who also hate England; 4,000 miles of border line, with an open Bering Sea; the fisheries question, which will never be adjusted; a competitive railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; a fortified naval yard at Vancouver Island, with the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, protected by English fortifications; English pride, English valour, and English trade, render it altogether impossible that England and America should avoid war. Looking upon it as inevitable and unavoidable, we welcome it as hastening the time when our soil shall be lighted by the aurora-borealis, our country bordered by two oceans, and bounded upon the south by a cordon of republics with whom it will our interest to maintain peace. We shall pick up Canada as we would a plum. Whenever this vexatious neighbour provokes us to a war with England, or what is a better expression, whenever it provokes England to make war upon the United States, we will gobble it up and annex it, and, after holding it for a term as a conquered province, we will make half-a-dozen States of it, and admit them to the family of the great republic. We are friendly with Canada and do not want an inch of her sterile soil, nor any part of her very curious and cranky population. We are friendly with England and do not desire an acre of her colonial possessions. We have land enough and people enough, but we cannot stand vexatious, arrogant, and impudent neighbours. We have money enough and soldiers to guard and protect our own country. We desire to be let alone. We desire to maintain friendly relations with all the world. We wish to avoid the necessity for a standing army. We desire to avoid the expense of a navy and of coast defences, but if it becomes necessary in defence of our soil to resist foreign invasion, we would summon an army as numerous as that of Xerxes. We would fight as the Greeks at Marathon. If coast defences are inevitable, we would surround our shores with impregnable defences. Not a cent for tribute, but a thousand millions for defence, should be the ultimatum of any proposition of war. Nor would we delay navy and coast defences. If England fortifies her Canadian frontier, we would erect a fortress commanding it by its strength of guns and its power of resistance. If England builds a naval station in our waters, we must establish a more powerful one. Considering a war with England as unavoidable and inevitable, we would make friendly preparation for the encounter, looking our friend steadily in the face, and being ready for the conflict whenever England shall choose to permit Canada to provoke it.

RECENT advices state that slight shocks of earthquake still continue to be experienced at Kuan-chow from time to time, but the people are gradually regaining confidence, and are returning to their houses and resuming their occupations.

On the arrival of the steamship *Nagato Maru* at Hakodate the other morning, an enormous fish was found firmly fixed on the bow of the vessel, having been caught in the centre and carried along by the ship. It appeared to have been there for some time. The fish was about 9 feet in length, and weighed about a ton. It was sold for the behalf of the crew, and realized \$4,000.

IT is said that much attention is now being paid

in Turkey to the production of grapes for wine-making. Especially has this been the case since the phylloxera has caused such widespread destruction in France. There are large areas of the Ottoman Empire that are particularly

adapted to grape-growing, and the wines, which are produced are said to be excellent and to command a ready sale.

COAL MINES AND RAILWAYS IN HOKKAIDO.

and other breaches of the peace, are stirred even down to the lowest depths by a picc fight. The more bloody and brutal it is, the more they are entertained by the exhibition. It is folly to pretend that this phase of physical training has in it more good than evil. It is imperfect in itself, not going to the whole man—not training him for any high and noble endeavor. It does not put him upon any upward reach. It has in it no uplift, but on the contrary, in a majority of instances, lowers the aim and the whole tenor of the individual life. Pugilistic contests have broken out recently as a sort of epidemic. The opportunities for public gambling give zest to all such occasions. If there were no other schools of physical culture the world would be badly off. It would not be well to send the young to witness prize-fights in order that they might secure the best muscular training for themselves. The modern pugilist furnishes no wholesome school for the young.

If there were not a public pugilist or prize-fighter in the land there would be no deterioration in physical training. It would go to the making of sound men and women. There will be no prize-fighters joined to the faculties of schools and colleges. Neither Sullivan, nor Kilrain, nor Jackson, the negro from Australia, will be wanted at any respectable institution. The coming athletes may wrestle for the great prizes of the world; but they will make no contests in the fistic arena. They will subdue the wilderness, open mines, build towns and cities, make scientific discoveries, teach coming generations the value of sound minds in sound bodies, and from first to last demonstrate that good morals and good taste are never separated from sound physical training.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

THE DOOR IS SHUT!

The other day an attorney of the Supreme Court of New South Wales applied to the Queensland Supreme Court for leave to practise his profession in that colony, and his request was unanimously refused; the Queensland Chief Justice merely remarking "that door is shut." He might have added "the egg is blown, the potato is cooked," but he didn't; he simply said, "that door is shut," and fired the unhappy attorney out which proceeding seems peculiar and worth investigating.

The trouble between the New South Wales and Queensland Supreme Courts began in this way. The New South Wales Court will admit a graduate of any of the Universities to practise as an attorney, after studying his profession for three years; persons who are not graduates of any University have to study law for five years. In Queensland graduates and all have to study for five years. Once upon a time, a gentleman who "wore the patriotic name" of O'Brien, having passed through the Sydney University, applied to the Queensland Court to know whether he would be admitted to practise as an attorney in Queensland if he studied law for three years and passed the necessary examination; the court said "No, you must study for five years; three years is not enough." Whereupon the O'Brien replied that he would go to New South Wales, study for three years, become admitted there, and then come back to Queensland as a full-blown New South Wales attorney and obtain admission. The Court merely replied, "Oh, indeed!" and the O'Brien bowed himself out.

In due time the "cute" O'Brien reappeared as a full-blown New South Wales attorney, and applied for leave to practise in Queensland. The Queensland Court smiled a bitter smile, and said: "How long did you study law in New South Wales?" To which he replied: "three years." They replied: "We only admit five-year students here." He answered: "But I am a duly admitted New South Wales attorney." The Court said in effect that they didn't care twopence for his New South Wales admission, and firmly but quietly sent him home "on his ear." Then the New South Wales Chief Justice arose and had a letter sent to the Queensland people to ask whether it could possibly be a fact that they had refused to admit an attorney from the glorious colony of New South Wales. The Queenslanders wrote back to say that they had refused to admit him, and that they would be very happy to refuse to admit as many more as he liked to send up on the same terms. Then Darley and Co. decided that if the Queensland Court refused to admit New South Wales three year students to the New South Wales Court, would refuse to admit any Queenslanders whatever, on any terms whatever. The Queenslanders immediately rejoined: "Then we won't admit *any* of your men either!" And so "the door was shut" between the two colonies.

It is easy to trace in the facts and consequences of O'Brien's case the combination of petty spite, local jealousy, and kick-in-office importance which prompted the respective Supreme Courts to be so very ready to "shut the door" and to stir up a feeling of vexation and pique between the colonies. The question at issue—viz., whether a graduate of the University should be admitted after three years study—was a paltry one, and one which could have been easily adjusted; but no, those high and mighty potentates, the respective Chief Justices, at once got up on their "dignity" and "shut the door" with a bang. It seems a pretty recognised fact that a man who has had the benefit of an education at a university is likely to learn as much law in three years as a boy going straight from school to a lawyer's office will learn in five years. This, however, is not the important feature of the case at all. The features of interest to the public are that in every colony there exists an apparently entirely irresponsible tribunal which can, and does, dictate whether a man may or may not carry on his lawful calling in that colony, and that these tribunals are apparently prone, for very slight cause, to arrive at arbitrary and harsh decisions, and to "shut the door" on very slight provocation. It lies apparently with the great Chief Justice Darley to say whether the 600 and odd legal gentlemen which he calls "the Attorneys of the Court" of New South Wales should have to compete with outsiders, and Sir Charles Lilley in Queensland can, on his own ideas, drive away from the Queensland preserves any legal practitioner from the other colonies. We have always understood that Judges were appointed to administer the laws, not to make them. But these Judges seem to have absolute power to make laws, to control a man's livelihood, to dictate where he shall and where he shall not carry on his trade; and to "close the door" between the colonies, as they so felicitously phrased it. This power should be in the hands of Parliament, and of Parliament only. By their petty quarrelling the Judges have clearly shown that they are unfit to be entrusted with it. If it is thought necessary to hedge in the profession of a lawyer with any restraints or qualifications then those restraints and qualifications should be imposed as all other laws are made, by Parliament. Let the Judges stick to their own business of administering the laws as they are appointed to do. We say, "If it is necessary to hedge in the profession of a lawyer"—and right here the public get a good chance to understand the privileges which the lawyers enjoy. They are the "officers of the Court" as Judge Darley puts it; no one can carry on the business of a lawyer and charge for legal work unless he complies with a lot of judge-made rules, and pays a lot of fees which effectively keep poor men's sons out of a profession which ought to be free and noble; and then the Courts arrogate to themselves the right to say—"We will not

allow any outsiders to come in here and compete with locals except as we think fit."

The New South Wales Court lately put a tax on foreign lawyers applying to practise here. Not an *ad valorem* tax but a specific duty of £50 per *capita*. The doctor practising in New South Wales has to fight in open competition with all comers; also the engineer, architect, and surveyor. Why should the lawyer be granted a monopoly? In Victoria they have for years imposed a tax on lawyers applying to practise locally. If we are to have Protection in one trade let us have it in all. Let us prevent any foreign actors or lecturers landing here except on payment of a heavy tax. What is *sauve* for the goose is *sauve* for the gander. Let us tax foreign artists desirous of coming to these shores. Let us put a duty of 100 per cent, *ad valorem* on journalists and editors. Let us keep out English architects and engineers. Under the present state of things the legal ring is a disgrace; these men are sheltered by the courts, competition is shut out, and their charges are kept up, and, ye gods, they stomp the country lecturing on *Freethade*! If it is thought necessary to hedge in any profession, either from the competition of outsiders or from the competition of poor men in the same colony, then the hedging in should be done by Parliament and not by any "Court," or other Council, committee, Corporation, or Star Chamber whatever.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

TO GET BACK YOUR WAIST.

Within the last few years, says a writer in the *New York Sun*, a new way of reducing weight has become popular. This does not so much reduce a man's total weight as it prevents the increase of weight in the stomach, which is what men want most. A man who is growing stout would not care if the increased figure which appears every time he steps on the scales were to show that he had larger arm and leg muscles, that his chest had increased in size, and that he had a bigger frame; but when he sees the evidence before him that the more pounds do not mean these things, but an increased waist measure, he thinks of methods to reduce his weight. The thing is to take off the fat above the waist. A simple way is to sweat. Sweating a man reduces his weight. If the total sweating could be taken from the stomach and the loins the weight of the stomach would be decreased, while the plump shoulders and round arms and legs would be retained. The simplest way of sweating the stomach and the loins is to wrap enough flannel around them, and then take some exercise. It is not necessary to take violent exercise, though violent exercise will do. With enough flannel around the stomach a man can sweat his stomach without sweating the rest of his body.

A man can wear a flannel stomach bandage without any one knowing it. Perhaps the best is the kind that man has especially made for him, though it costs a little more than the others. He can buy eight or ten yards of the best and most porous flannel, and the man who makes his shirts will make the bandage for him. He is measured for it, and when it is done it is shaped like an hour-glass, though the top circumference is smaller than the hip circumference. It should cover a man from his hips to the lower part of his breastbone. Buttonholes are made in one end of the bandages, and buttons set back a few inches from the other end. The bandage should not be tight, but easy fitting.

The bandage should be worn next the skin, and over a flannel shirt. No undershirt is needed. A man can wear this bandage on a walk through the streets to his business, or he can walk around with it on in the park. It works quicker if he rides on horseback with it on and bounces around the saddle; or he can put it on and go to a gymnasium and bounce on a spring-board. The object is to take some form of exercise which will move the whole body and make the stomach sweat. The flannel bandage absorbs the sweat.

After the exercise it should be removed, and a cold bath should be taken. After the bath it is a good thing to rub the stomach and loins with alcohol to prevent the possibility of taking cold. The flannel bandage works well. It decreases the circumference of the waist. It takes off the fat from the places where a fat man wants the fat to be taken off most. To mention only one case, it reduced a man's waist one and one-half inches in a three-days' ride.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Adv.*

FOR The *Hongkong Telegraph*, a CAPABLE SHORT-HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, *The Hongkong Telegraph*, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a SHARE & PROPERTY BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

A. MARQUIS,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. [193]

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximate, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximate, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1035]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st August, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.
Westsport	30.07	71	88	W.	30.07	71	88	S.	30.07	71	88	S.
Toko	30.09	71	88	SW.	30.09	71	88	SW.	30.09	71	88	SW.
Nagasaki	30.79	82	92	SW.	30.79	82	92	SW.	30.79	82	92	SW.
Shanghai	30.72	85	93	SE.	30.72	85	93	SE.	30.72	85	93	SE.
Hokkaido	30.51	81	78	W.	30.51	81	78	W.	30.51	81	78	W.
Italpung	30.75	83	78	W.	30.75	83	78	W.	30.75	83	78	W.
Seulaco	30.68	77	100	S.	30.68	77	100	S.	30.68	77	100	S.
Tamsi	30.70	77	80	SW.	30.70	77	80	SW.	30.70	77	80	SW.

22nd August, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Barom.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.
Westsport	30.74	63	100	SW.	30.74	63	100	SW.	30.74	63	100	SW.
Toko	30.84	63	100	SW.	30.84	63	100	SW.	30.84	63	100	SW.
Chambo	30.74	65	91	SW.	30.74	65	91	SW.	30.74	65	91	SW.
Amy	30.64	65	91	SW.	30.64	65	91	SW.	30.64	65	91	SW.
Hongkong	30.65	70	92	SW.	30.65	70	92	SW.	30.65	70	92	SW.
Italpung	30.51	81	78	W.	30.51	81	78	W.	30.51	81	78	W.
Seulaco	30.75	83	78	W.	30.75	83	78	W.	30.75	83	78	W.
Tamsi	30.68	77	100	S.	30.68	77	100	S.	30.68	77	100	S.

At 4.30 p.m. on the 21st the following telegram was issued to "Fiji south of Formosa Channel." At present there appears to be a shallow depression in the China Sea to the south of Hongkong.

—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in tenths and fractions. —Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. —Humidity is percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. —Direction of the wind to two points. —Force of the wind is indicated by the number of fathoms of sea and fathoms of cloud. —Direction of wind, force, and humidity. —Clouds, & Drifting rain, & Fog, & Gloom, & Hall, & Lightning, & Overcast, & Passing showers, & Equally, & Rain, & Snow, & Thunder, & Visibility, & Dew wet. —Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Hongkong Observatory, 22nd August, 1889.

(In Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

Today

Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, etc.

Conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [1047]

(In Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

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Today

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Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—166 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$272 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 G—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjum and Sungkieh Tsin Samantan Mining Co.—\$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$167 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Bonded Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.

Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China Romeo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$8 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$134 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$28 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jellob Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.

The Shamseen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/0
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/90
ON INDIA, T. T. 22/4
On Demand 22/5

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Tael 80).

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest \$5171
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest \$5200

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest \$5278

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest \$5275

NEW BIRMALES (without choice) per chest \$5203

NEW BIRMALES (bottom) per chest \$520

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$350

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$350

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$375

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonien*, with the French mail of 26th ult., left Singapore on the 21st instant at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belvoir*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apur*, left Calcutta for this port on the morning of the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Auris*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 27th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Bavaria*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ningchow*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 23rd.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida*, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1882, W. D. Mudie, 21st August,—Yokohama 13th August, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

GLENFINLAS, British steamer, 1,409, R. D. Jones, 21st August,—London 11th July, and Singapore 16th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ONANA, British steamer, 1,956, R. S. Thomson, 21st August—Amoy 20th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HANGCHOW, British steamer, 1,000, Outerbridge, 22nd August,—Foochow 20th August, Tea—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, W. Young, 22nd August,—Whampoa 22nd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIARASATI, German steamer, for Cebu.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

August 21, Peking, German str., for Whampoa.

August 21, Henratty, British steamer, for Saigon.

August 22, Benader, British steamer, for Singapore.

August 22, Hector, British steamer, for Amoy.

August 22, Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong.

August 22, Presto, German steamer, for Choo-foo, &c.

August 22, Activa, German steamer, for Cebu.

August 22, Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Glenfinlas*, str., from Singapore, &c.—170 Chinese.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Messrs. F. A. Burton, Min Shan and servant, Horspool, F. Varenne, Chas. Hills, Fung Bok Hing and child, and 1 Chinese. From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Cooke, Mr. C. Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. Lewar, and 1 Japanese. From Nagasaki.—1 Japanese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 30 Chinese.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Messrs. F. A. Burton, Min Shan and servant, Horspool, F. Varenne, Chas. Hills, Fung Bok Hing and child, and 1 Chinese. From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Cooke, Mr. C. Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. Lewar, and 1 Japanese. From Nagasaki.—1 Japanese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Onana* reports that she left Amoy on the 20th instant. Had light south wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Hangchow* reports that she left Foochow on the 20th instant. Had light south-west wind and fine weather, throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Glenfinlas* reports that she left London on the 11th ult., and Singapore on the 16th instant. Had light south-easterly winds and fine weather to 5 north lat.; then strong south-westerly winds and high following sea, shower with overcast sky to Paracels; thence to port had light northerly winds and fine clear weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Kultang*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 2:30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenfinlas*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Onana*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.—Per *Hangchow*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Froster*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Devawongse*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Ganges*, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For the China Romeo Co., Ltd.—Per *Hainan*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Gaelle*, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 0:30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingtsang*, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2:30 P.M.

For Euro., &c., & Per *Preussen*, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 3:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Soghalien*, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Aveochie*, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., via Bombay.—Per *Ganges*, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Arville*, on Thursday, the 3rd September, at 3:30 P.M.

For Tsin, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Co.—Per *White Cloud*, British steamer, 527, W. J. Kirby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Arville*, on Thursday, the 3rd September, at 3:30 P.M.

For Old Malwa, Tsin, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Co.—Per *White Cloud*, British steamer, 527, W. J. Kirby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANVILLIA, British steamer, 2,346, George A. Lee, 20th August,—Vancouver 26th July, and Yokohama 12th August, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 1,355, Revsbeck, 21st August,—Pahol 18th August, and Hoilow 20th, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,034, Cass, 18th August,—Saigon 14th August, General—Soey Sing.